# ROMANCE.

- She didn't like me when we met-
- Strange as it seems, a few short weeks.
  Control day sangtime guesses;
  I came to understand her freaks,
  And send dayed to kiss her checks.
  And stoke her golden treases.
- So time went on, and as we grow
  To know each other better,
  The bravely learned to kiss me, too;
  And when she strangely tried to woo,
  Somehow I used to let her.
- The privilege still yet is finne.
  With has her lips to smother;
  Fill round my neck she likes to twins
  Her serf, while arms. I'll drop a line,
  I guess, and ask her mother.
- This shame produces envy-strife,

## ter matter is my during wife. And she my blessed baby. -t. D. S., in Life. HOW THE OLD LABY BEAT JOHN,

We had been driving out some miles In the afternoon, and, coming home in the twilight, passed a substantial lookindicating a well-to-do householder.

asions when they needed countion, whose life was passed in study, but who was also a practical farmer of

When I asked him who was the owner of that farm he laughed outright, and for when he came into the room! after a moment's pance said: "I will

"One stormy winter night, after midnight, I was sitting here reading, the rest of the family having gone to sleep long before, when old Dr. Strong thundered at the deer-knocker, and made Paris, noise enough to wake the Seven Sleep-It is a way he has; and neither my wife nor the girls, who were roused out of slumber, nor I myself, had any question who was at the door. I let him in myself, and a tempest of wind and anow with him. The blast that drove him into my arms also put out the hall lights, whirled into the library and flared the reading-lamp so that it broke the chimney and blazed up to a colored tissue-paper affair which Susie had put over the shade, set it on fire, and for a moment threatened general conflagration of papers and books on the table. Shut the door yourself, I shouted, and rushed back here to put out the fire. That done, I went back and found the old doctor out of breath, in the dark, trying to shut the door against the wind. It took the strength of both of us to do Then I told him to find his way to the library, for he knew it, and I went off in search of another lamp.

"When I came back he was just recovering his wind, and after a gasp or two told me his errand. Old Mrs. Norton is dying. She can't live till she's alive now only on stimulants. She wants to make a will.

mile drive, to make a will for a woman who hasn't a cent in the world to leave.

Now look here,' said the doctor. this is a case of an old woman and old do something for her, and you'll do carried off the corpse! it, if it's only to comfort her last hours. tiet your things and come with me. We shall not find her alive if you don't but in other respects, besides its objechurry, and you'll be sorry if that hap-The upshot of it was that I went.

We had a fearful drive out to the farmouse on the flat, which you are asking Mrs. Norton was the widow of John Norton, who had died forty odd years before this. John Norton, when he married her, was a wislower with one son John. He was a man of conone son John. He was a man of con-siderable property, and when he died the neighborhood, I do not think there

room, on a great redstead on one side combats that ensue with these of the room, opposite to the broad chimney in which was a roaring fire, sportsmen, however, have found the only light in the room. After the doctor had spoken to her and administered something, a stimulant I suppose, he came over to me and said tate to meet the Raja of the Jungles in in a whisper: 'Hurry up; she's very

"I had brought paper and pen and ink with me. I found a stand and a candle, placed them at the head of the ted, and after saying a few words to her told her I was ready to prepare the will, if she would now go on and tell me what she wanted to do. I wrote I wrote the introductory phrase rapidly, and leaning over toward her said: 'Now, go on, Mrs. Nortan. Her voice was quite faint, and she seemed to speak with an effort. She said: 'First of all. want to give the farm to my sons Henry and James; just put that down.' But, said I, 'you can't do that, Mrs.

The farm isn't mine,' she said, in a voice decidedly stronger than be-

"No, the farm isn't yours, This farm that I've run for goin' on forty-three years next spring isn't for eggs are thus estab

THE INDEX. Why not, Judge? I'd like to know what

"Why, Mr. Norton, your husband, gave you a life estate in all his prop-erty, and on your death the farm goes to his son John, and your children get the village houses.' "And when I die John Norton is to

will or no?"

"Just so. It will be his." "Then I ain't going to die," said the old woman, in a clear and decidedly ringing and healthy voice. And so saying she threw her feet over the front of the bed, sat up, gathered a blanket and coverlid about her, straightened on and coverlid about her, straightened up her gaunt form, walked across the room and sat down in a great chair before the fire. The doctor and I came home. That was fifteen years ago. The old lady's alive to-day. And she accomplished her intent. She beat John after all. He died four years ago, in lloston, and I don't know what will be left. But whoever comes into the farm-And since John's death the farm has been better kept, and everydition for strangers than it would have been for John." - From " Lonesome Lake Papers," in Journal of Commerce.

## Italian Doctors.

Physicians have, like judges of the ing, though very old, farm-house, with criminal courts, no social position and comfortable barns and out-buildings, no knowledge of medicine, according to our ideas. They are, as a rule, far be-The rich is trong lands which stretched bind the age. They still cling blindly The rich is their lands which stretched away a half mile from the river to the hill slopes covered with abundant birch and maple were luxuriant with grain and esem.

That evening, when we were sitting in the library of the last few years—and weaken their business on the spot.

What is, in fine, the material difference between a hotel-waiter and an assistant in a shop? We tell both what is the library of the last few years—and weaken their business on the spot.

What is, in fine, the material difference between a hotel-waiter and an assistant in a shop? We tell both what is the library of the last few years—and weaken their business and melving were made good against them they would be sent about their business on the spot.

What is, in fine, the entering with such ignorance of the commonest sistant in a shop? We tell both what some and they be larger in the last few years—and weaken their business on the spot. in the library, after dinner, smoking and chatting, I asked the Judge: "To whom does that farm we passed on the level belong?"

The Judge is not and never was on the benefit of the commonest laws of nature as would make any of commodity we want, and they bring it to us. Is the labor in laying the break-starvation and dirt are their general remedies for almost everything. In cases of searlet fever—which are not down a heavy roll of silk or cloth, the benefit of the commonest laws of nature as would make any of commodity we want, and they bring it to us. Is the labor in laying the break-fast table and bringing us our tea and to us. It is the labor of silk or cloth, the benefit of the commonest laws of nature as would make any of commodity we want, and they bring it to us. Is the labor in laying the break-fast table and bringing us our tea and to us. the Judge is not and never was on the bench. Yet long as I had known him, and that was a long time, he had been called "Judge" by all the country people, because it was an established fact of ancient date that he decided most of the disputes and differences, commercial and social behick respectively.

viser to whom people can go. My old friend had inherited this position from his father, who had been to a former generation what the son now was to his neighbors. They came to him on all very exertly, the doctor, on the principal control of the customer to complain of his rude-neighbors. They came to him on all very exertly, the doctor, on the principal control of the custom of occasions when they needed coun-ple of "when in doubt play trumps," set, and he did the work of a half pronounces it "miliare;" but there sel, and he did the work of a half dozen lawyers. No one had died or could die comfortably and leave property, unless his pressed, and so, very dangerous. They will had been drawn by "Judge \_\_\_\_" then proceed to produce a rash by covering the poor sufferer with as many blankets as he can bear, excluding every blankets. half pronounces it "miliare;" but there an immemorial one; that it is intimately had being no eruption, which is an evidence bound up with the oldest of our social breath of air from the room (canning him, so to speak), and then forbidding any nourishment saving the weakest of weak broths. Now, as this special fever is

one of the most noted of the Florentine doctors. It was August and very hot, and his orders were not only to shut out the air and cover herself with blankets, but to remain entirely immovable—not time and often great inconvenience. But the Judge was an essential part of the social structure in that town, and quietly performed what he regarded one of the most noted of the Florentine doctors. It was August and very hot, and his orders were not only to shut out the air and cover herself with blankets, but to remain entirely immovable—not to stir hand or foot. She carried his tabs" and "non-essentials" alike are provided at fixed prices, and no fees are nominally expected. When the doctors. It was August and very hot, and his orders were not only to shut out the air and cover herself with blankets, but to remain entirely immovable—not to stir hand or foot. She carried his wishes out faithfully for twenty-four the social structure in that town, and quietly performed what he regarded the social structure in that town, and quietly performed what he regarded the social structure in that town, and quietly performed what he regarded the social structure in that town, and quietly performed what he regarded the social structure in that town, and quietly performed what he regarded the social structure in the direct of the skind. These doctors it was August and very hot, and his corns cut, borrow umbrellas and his corns cut, borrow umbrellas and dress suits by the day or night, and buy cigars, chewing tobacco, railway tickets, comic publications, white kid buy cigars, chewing tobacco, railway tickets, comic publications, white kid buy cigars the desirable quality in corn for all latitudes north of Central Illinois. Rumor reaches America that the most fashionable ladies of Paris are going from one extreme to the crop in subsequent the crop in subsequent the crop in subsequent the crop in the desirable quality in corn for all latitudes north of central Illinois. Rumor reaches America that the most fashionable ladies of Paris a weakness, she sent for an English physician. If you had seen his look of hor-"Open the window," shouted; "take off those coverings; get

right up, and lie on the sofa.

The Italians love medicine, and have the greatest faith in it. They take it not only for every little ailment, but

#### after a lit of anger or grief. - Century. Some Peculiarities of Tigers.

The quickness of hearing is in these animals admirably supplemented by the complete silence of their own movements. A man when walking after guest at first exults in finding hotels for other a unds, as his own passage astir in his neighborhood. But the and twigs that rustle loudly if a lizard gildes across them, and which crackle under the light step of the jungle fowl or the fox-is absolutely noiseless. It comes into sight like an apparition, and despair of other means of escape, the great carnivora will double back upon passing to carry its conspicuous hide unharmed through the very midst of its enemies. Thus, on one occasion, a maneater, which had killed anofficer's serv-ant, was tracked up, and, the body be-ing found, it was determined to punish the murderer. A "machan," therefore, el in comfort must "tip," and "tip" was prepared in a convenient tree, but largely.—London Daily Telegraph. neighbor and friend, and she wants you back, and in spite of what was going on, The tiger in this wonderful quietness

of its approach shows itself a true cat, tions to climbing, it differs from its family in its tastes. Thus I have seen a and paddle about in it with as much apparent pleasure as a Newfoundland do indeed, the beast has been frequently shot when swimming, and it is supposed to be a curious fact that the body sink at once and never comes to the surface. left a widow, that son John by his first wife, and two sons by his second wife. The cider son John and never been on very warm terms with Lis step-mother, and for some years had had no interaction of the relations between the case and for some years had had no interaction of the relations between the case and feline species. But it would other side of the woods, when he turned other side of the woods, when he turned other side of the w w, that son John by his first is room for much surprise at the nonportsmen, however, have found corpses fair fight—notably the wild boar. A case is in my recollection where a party, being out in the jungles after miscellaneous game, came upon a huge boat lying dead, and tracking up the blood which led from the scene of the struggle, found a fine full-grown tiger with a score of wounds, ripped up and life-less. It must have been a grand sight to have watched that woodland duello. Bears also will sometimes dispute the path with the tiger, but they have no chance, and the tiger generally ends by eating up as much of the bear as it wants.—London Telegraph.

> One of the most important of the aercantile institutions of Berlin is an ed the lantern?" asked one of the wore than 12,000,000 dozens of eggs annually it is a business of very great importance. On the forenoons of two days in the week the Produce Exchange is wholly given up to the egg dealers, both male and female. Uniform rates for eggs are thus established which are hit! observed by all dealers.
>
> Some time after this we were rushing along, nearing the deer's woods, when we saw the animal standing on the track waving a red flag. We stopped and

### Tips in England and America. The conclusions of the "Unco

sial Traveler" are substantially to the effect that the civility of hotel servants varies almost constantly in inverse pro-portion with the fixed charge for attend-"And when I die John Norton is to have this house and farm whether I pay the hotel-keeper the less the servant expects for himself; and that the abolition of gratuities would soon put an end to the small remaining stock of civlity and attention which may be drawn on by those who think it worth paying for. Let us pass from theory to fact. In no London club worth the name is any servant permitted to receive so much as one farthing in the way of a gratuity. A club-servant who accepted a "tip" would be instantly dismissed; while the member who, by offering the bribe, had violated the regulations of the club, would be liable to the severest censure from the committee. Yet in every club not only civility and attention, but obsequious deference to the minutest wishes of the members are the invariable rule, the servant know-ing full well that the slightest transgression of his duty in this respect would lead to his immediate discharge. while no other club secretary would en-gage a servant who had been dismissed or incivility. It is plain that a hotelkeeper has no disciplinary power over his guests to the extent of forbidding them his house because they have feed the servants, but it is not e ually clear why a landlord should not let his servants know that if a complaint for rude ness and incivility were made good against them they would be sent about

cial and social, which arose in that part of the country. It is frequently the case, as here, that one man in a scattered community is the recognized adgiving optional fees to hotel servants is customs; that it is, in short, "largesse" a modern survival of the very ancient practice of flinging a piece of money to but who was also a practical farmer of great skill and success, having large property, and always giving his advise and service as a matter of friendship and heighborly kindiness, and not for commanding influence. His influence was commanding influence. His influence was commanding to for the reason that he almost never exerted it. He took no prominent part in politics, but in the old times, before the war, there were at least two hundred voters in the country, who could give no other reason for their votes than this, that they voted as the Judge voted.

I have said that he drew the wills for

Gates, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Washington Territory without, so far as his hotel bills are concerned, disbursing a single cent beyond the stipulated It will be asked how such a system works. In reply it may be explained that the unfeed hotel servants are toler-

wherein there is no fixed charge per diem for attendance, and where, when One through the bushes and his footfall on he is taking his departure, the servants the ground make it impossible for him are not ranged—a terrible show!—with to perceive whether fur or feather is hungry eyes fixed on his wallet of dolhungry eyes fixed on his wallet of dollar notes. But in process of time the traveling Briton is oppressed with a growing sense of being neglected and uncomfortable, and by the uneasy persuasion that there are those among his fellow-guests who are faring better than he does. By and by some Amerivanishes with the same ghostly stillness. Sometimes, therefore, in an excret of faring better. If he wishes to cess of audacity, either from hunger or be attentively and promptly waited upbe attentively and promptly waited up-on at breakfast, let him slip "a quar-ter" into the waiter's hand; if he be their pursuers, and trust to silence in anxious to have a good dinner, in lieu of a succession of tepid and flavorless messes, let him send down a frequent dollar to the cook, with his name and his compliments. There is no fixed charge for attendance in American hotels; but the tourist who wishes to trav-

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"Speaking of strange attachments," said a well-known Arkansas railroad conductor, "reminds me of the strang-est freak of affection of which I think ly in its tastes. Thus I have seen a any record has been kept. On one of the railroads centering at Little Rock that paddle about in it with as much apa stretch of wood pasture about a mile and a half long. The land is as level as the floor and is surrounded by a high fence, with deep cattle-gaps where the road runs through. One day while we were rushing through the woods a deer jumped up and ran close to the train of his fellow passengers was closely re-until we reached the fence, when he garding him, and after a time the man theory of the relations between the carnine and feline species. But it would hardly be believed that the tiger, in the aside. My engineer became very much attached to him, and always blew the attached to him, and always blew the whistle just before entering the woods.

The old engine, too, seemed to have an
affection for the animal, and would seem to chuckle when the deer was at its

"One day we were delayed by an acreach the woods until after nightfall. The engineer blew his whistle. A light flashed in the woods, and, I hope never to tell the truth again if that deer wasn't there carrying a lantern on his horns. I won't pretend to explain how he got the lantern. I am giving you the facts, and you can draw your own deductions. When we passed he tossed the lantern aside. One of the boys told me—and mind you I don't vouch for its truth—that the lantern fell from a freight-irain, and that the deer took it up and kept it on a stump until our train came

discovered that an immense tree had blown across the track. Well, sir, when we chopped the log out that deer put his horns against it and helped us roll

it away. "Where do you suppose he got the red flag?" asked an incredulous list-

"I won't attempt to explain anything. am giving you the fact, and, of for conclusions; but one of the boys said that he took up an old white ras that he found on the ground and rubbed it in a bed of red clay."
"What became of this wonderful ani-

"That's what I'm going to tell you. One day, about six months ago, we arrived at the woods as usual. The deer met us and leaped alongside of us. The ngine, feeling pretty gay that mornng anyhow, seemed to prance along the rack. Just as we got about half way rough the woods an immigrant looked out the window, and yelling. "Look at that ar deer," snatched up a double-bar-relled gun and fired a load of buckshot into the poor thing. We stopped and went over to where the deer lay on the green sward in the last agonies of He held out his tongue and shook hands with all the trainmen, bu when he saw the immigrant, whom we ragged to the spot, he frowned dark-, folded up his tengue and put it back to his mouth. The immigrant was nervous fellow and was much excited. He bent over the deer as though to get forgiveness, when the animal, brave an evengeful in death, raised up and nght him a crack across the head with his stick-like fore'eg and laid him low. The deer and immigrant are buried near each other, and our engine, which has never recovered from the de pressing effect of the tragedy, always moans when it goes through the deer's woods .- Little Rock Gazette.

## Fashion Notes.

The English turban is a very popula at this season. Delicate nuns' gray kid sandals are worn with home toilets, over silk stock-ings of pale lilac, black, or dark red.

elegant traveling wraps.

Spanish jewelry, showing large leaves and flowers tinted in their natural colors, and studded with tiny diamond and pearls, is just now in high vogue. Nuns' gray cashmere or cloth of the finest quality and golden brown velves are Leautiful combined in walking dresses and earriage costumes lately

sent over from Paris. Golden fawn-colored French cashmere, trimmed with panels, revers, the chamberlain as the guest rode away shoulder-cape, and pockets of dark from the hostel door. If, on the other Russian green velvet, forms a novel and

he does not find it supplemented by a charge per day for attendance; and if the traveler be really what the Americans term a "right mean cuss," he may travel from Cape Cod to the Golden Gates, and from the finling of Mexico. Its constants of the artistic "Vandyke" and leg-o'-mutton shapes. Puffed sleeves are to be not constant to shapes. Puffed sleeves are to be not constant to shapes. varied styles, and sleeve-distenders and "arm-improvers" are to be worn with sleeves cut close up the shoulder and a puff at the elbow.

Where to go and what to wear in great measure hang together, and the choice of dresses just now must depend entirely on the places where the coming that the unfeed hotel servants are tolerably civil, and that is all. The negro waiters are usually obliging fellows—to be obliging is the characteristic of their race—but when the waiter is a white man, he is usually an Irishman, when one moment there blows a pene-

corsages for autumn wear is made of black velvet, open, over a waistcoat of closely, ending in a postilion basque, but in front it is loose-fitting over the waistcoat, which is closed by a row of small jet buttons set very closely togeth er. The sleeve is close and small, with a full puff at the top, and buttoning up the back of the arm nearly to the el bow. This corsage is to be worn over skirts of any description, particularly

those of silk or brocade.

Autumn mantles of a dressy style are made either in the visite shape, with sash drapery in the back, or in modified Hub-bard shape, these lined with deep Venetian red and trimmed with satin and lace, the favorite material of the wrap being a fine quality of black vigogne. shapes seem likely to continue in fashion through the autumn, while the stylish French redingote is preferable for fabrics of a heavier description. The black satin pelisse, lined with bright colored surah and trimmed with rea spanish lace, shell plaitings, and flots of black satin ribbon, or with broad bands of jet-beaded applique work, forms an elegant transition from the light summer wrap to the heavy winter

# He Humored Him

A New York stock-broker, who was on his way to Buffalo, observed that one came over and asked:
"Did I see you in Chicago, in 1879?"

The broker wasn't in Chicago in that year, but thinking to humor the stranger he replied in the affirmative. "Don't you remember of handing a poor devil a silver dollar one night in front of the Tremont?"

"Well, I'm the chap. I was hard up, out of work, and about ready to com-mit suicide. That money made a new man of me. By one lucky shift and cident to a freight-train, and did not another I am now worth twenty-five "Ah, glad to hear it."

Now I want you to take five dollar place of that fifty cents. I can not feel easy until that bill is paid. The broker protested and objected but finally, just to humor the man, he took his twenty-dollar bill, and gave him back fifteen dollars. The stranger soon withdrew, and everything might have ended there if the broker, on reaching Buffalo, hadn't ascertained that the "twenty" was a counterfeit and that he was fifteen dollars out of pocket .- Wall Street News.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN

-The best wheat always comes from land previously sown to clover. - N. Y. Herald.

-Try Persian Insect Powder on the bugs, and if that is ineffective, pulverized borax.-N. Y. Tribune. -To keep tinware nice and bright, scour it every two or three weeks with finely-sitted coal-ashes. - Prairie

-Bees will go from three to seven miles in search of honey, but it is believed that when they have to go over two miles they bring back but little honey.

-Vegetable Rank-Captain Corn, in the garden,
Straight and strong and tall.
So matter how high his neighbors grow,
He overtops them all.
With sliken plume and bright green cloak
He really cuts a dash;
But when he marries Lima Bean,
He'll lose his rank—I think lits mean—
And be pluin Succo-Tash.
—Harper's Young People.

—A Kentucky paper says that the preeding of fast horses has been much condemned, but it has done immense good to agricultural interests. It has turned the farmer's pot-bellied, long-turned the farmer's pot-bellied headed, stumbling, staggering plug into a smart, bright, quick-stepping horse that can do twice the amount of work off to market or to church in a quarter of the time.

-The Gardener's Chronicle relates an instance where apples and pears were planted on heavy clay, which had been trenched down to "an iron hard pan." The trees made no growth, and moss and lichens grew on them. The orchard was then thoroughly drained. In six months the lichens began to disappear, and the next year a fine growth was made. The soil had been warmed by the drainage, and the fertility had been made accessible to the growing roots.

-Cinnamon tarts please the children. To eight ounces of butter allow one pound of flour, one pound of brown sugar, three eggs; rub the butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs, leaving out the white of one, stir in the flour, roll thin and cut in three-inch squares Before putting into the oven, rub the top with the white of the egg, and sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar mixed. A blanched almond or an English walnut may be placed in the cen-ter, or may be broken in bits and a piece put at each corner. - Detroit Post.

#### Seed Corn.

We have had some very costly experience in saving seed corn, or rather in not saving it, in this country. Last spring many farmers were compelled to send to other sections for seed, and many were disappointed. Right here i a good place to teach the lesson that on many farms there is much better corn for the particular section in which the farm is, than can be obtained clsewhere. if the seed is properly saved. It is not a difficult thing for the farmer to save h's own seed. He needs but compara-tively little for his own use, and it is a small matter to save it. Prof. Morrow writing upon this subject says: "As i well known, there is much difference in the time of ripening of cars of the same variety in the same field. An unhealthy early ripening may be caused by disease or injury to stalks; but, aside from this a difference of ten days, or even two weeks, may often be noticed in the ma-turing of ears grown on the same square not be determined with any certainty.

Ears of corn plucked from the stalk vitality, even when the done when the kernels were only hard ening. Still better results come if the stalks be cut and placed where the can dry without heating as they may in shocks. By selecting the earliest ripen

ing ears and securing these without waiting for full maturity in the field good seed may be obtained of late ripen ing varieties, otherwise desirable Placing corn designed for seed in con ditions in which it will become thor oughly dry without overheating before hard freezing comes is the best security for good seed. Probably no better plan doing this has been found than the old one of "tracing up" the corn by the husks and hanging it ear by ear in a dry

I would not discourage purchaseed of varieties that promise well; bu hope never again to see a spring when was the case in 1883, thousands of Il linois farmers will purchase seed corn of which they know nothing except that "it will grow and looks like pretty good corn." - Western Rural,

## Large Ranches and Small Farms. The breeding of cattle on the Western

plains has long been a lucrative busi-ness. It has enriched thousands of men of limited means. Four-year old steers could be raised for about \$3.80 each and were then sold for \$18 to \$25 at the railway station. But the old conditions are changing. The settlement of the Western country has limited the free pasture lands, and, as in all other occupations, the large cattle breeders hav riven out the smaller ones. The business is being concentrated into the hands of a few men comparatively; but this monopolizing tendency has some advantages. The land is being fenced in, and successful endeavors are making to improve the quality of the stock.

American beef and mutton are now
equal to, and will soon be the best of,
any in the world. When ensilage is
well understood in the Middle and Northern States we will probably be able to ra'se more of our own eattle to supply the local demand, and then doubtless the smaller capitalists will again have a chance. Ensilage, it will be remembered, is the system by which fodder is kept succulent and fresh all through the winter months. It corresponds to the canning of fruit and vege tables, and is a comparatively inexpen sive process. But while the great droves of cattle on the Western plains are get ting into fewer hands, it is also true that the large farmers are monopolizing the soil to the exclusion of the smaller tiller of the earth in all the prairie coun-tries. This tendency to make great-land and cattle kings is not a wholesome one, for the hope of our country is, after all, in a farming class which tills its own soil and are not hirelings. Luckily, in other parts of the country there is steady increase of the number of farmers who own 320 and less acres. In California, for instance, there are little over 5,000 farms of more than 500 icres, while there are over 30,000 of less than 500 acres. All the hilly and nountainous region of the country, including the ocean slopes, is more suitable for small than large farms. In the neighborhood of the great cities, also, the fruit and vegetable farms are always limited in extent. Landlordism is more likely to develop its evils on our Western prairies than in any other part of the country.—Demorest's Monthly.

-Senator Logan, talking to a Chicago reporter of his recent interview with Sitting Bull and his fellow Indians said: Why, I saw the whiskers of one of our massacred soldiers which had been cut, flesh and all, from his face. Sitting Bull and his fellow Indians said: Why, I saw the whiskers of one of our massacred soldiers which had been cut, flesh and all, from his face, dangling to the pipe of one of those Indians, and this pipe was passed around as the pipe of peace. I say to you that I don't want to talk about any policy which—but I won't say it.—Chicage Herald,

Sitting Bull and his fellow Indians said: Why, I saw the whiskers of one of the bend forwarded the bond cause is his own. He finds his way to the heart till the waves of sympathy run mountain-high, and his case is won. So, too, the good physician, when he enters the sick room, brings life and hope. He gains his patient's sympathy and inspires fresh courage. He does not carry a cold, sour visage, or curt words for anxious friends. He does not edged owner,—Troy Times,

THE DATEY.

It is figured that four acres of land are necessary to the sustenance of one

fairy cow. The Dairy is of the opinion that there is a grand opportunity for some public spirited wealthy man, whose tastes incline to the dairy, to do a helpful thing for thousands of his fellows who have not been so favored by fortune as he has been, by the establishing of a dairy ex-periment station and school.

-The Holstein cow, Echo, owned by Fred. C. Stevens, the proprietor of the Maplewood stock farm. Attica, N. Y., has just completed her year's milk record, which foots up 18,120½ pounds, which is 115 pounds more than the record of the famous cow Aggie, which has heretofore led all the bovines of the world. Echo is ten years old, and weighs 1,610 pounds, consequently has given over ten times her weight in milk during the year. The largest yield in one day was eighty-five pounds; in a month 4,196 pounds.

—It is our content to be a first our content to the largest yield.

taking place in their management. There is no feature of this nature that his predecessor was capable of, and trot the increased interest that these breeders are showing in root culture. Afew years ago growing roots for dairy cows was confined almost exclusively to breeders of foreign origin, usually Scotchmen, who had become accus-tomed to the work in the old country; but now some of the best fields we have seen were grown by native born Americans. There certainly is no better feed, when properly prepared, for dairy lows than sugar beets and mangolds.— The American Dairyman.

-The main obstacle in the way of extending dairying in the West is the fact that the raising of dairy stock takes time and the old cows are constantly dropping out. Another is the extensive deaconing of calves, the haste to reap the fruits of dairying causing the killing of the goose that would lay the golden egg. The pre-railing tendency is to depend on buying calves in the fall or cows already developed. These two things materially ck the growth of the dairy business; of dairy products, perhaps this is a blessing to dairymen, whatever it may be to consumers. It is pretty certain that the creamery men will be large losers this year in the West if prices do not go up in the fall. Thus far the out-

## ook has been very discouraging for

hem. -N. E. Farme What is Rennet? Once upon a time it was suppos over, by further use of these animal substances it was found that their agency was greatly increased and inthe action of the atmosphere, or of its oxygen upon them, and that long-continued exposure to the air strengthened their action. A calf's cording to our importance in the unistomach that had been kept twelve the strengthened their action. Stomach that had been kept twelve the strengthened their action. A calf's cording to our importance in the unistomach that had been kept twelve the strengthened their action. Sin is never at a stay; if we do not the strengthened their action. The strengthened their action is strengthened their action. A calf's cording to our importance in the unistomach that had been kept twelve. months became possessed of very powerful coagulating properties. But there are other substances which have the same effect. A solution of malt in water contains a sweet sub-

stance called diastase, and this has the power of changing starch into sugar. But when the diastase has been exposed to the air for a length of time it acquires the same property that rennet ssesses, viz., that of changing sugar to lactic acid and of producing curd. So that the property of rennet seems to be acquired by the action of oxygen upon the membrane of the stomach, or at least this oxidizing action certainly restores the active property of rennet after it has been exhausted. But just here arises an evil which oc-

curs in practice more frequently than factorymen suspect. It is this: this exposure to the atmosphere of insufficiently cured rennets, the putrefactive fermentation sometimes, and in-deed often, takes place. The putrescent germs then carry a taint into the cheese, which in course of a short time sets the putrefactive fermentation into action, and the cheese rapidly deteriorates in quality. Such cheese will not keep, and in the very hot weather a very few days will suffice to spoil it. fact in regard to rennet should receive the most careful study and considera-

tion of factorymen.-The Dairy. Drying the Cows. In response to the question, "When should cows go dry?" the Dairy says: There is such a thing as burning a can-dle at both ends. One may easily do this in the dairy, and while the "good, easy man" thinks he is making a good deal of light at the same cost, suddenly cumstances alter cases, so the reply to the question we have put above depends upon circumstances. There are worry himself and the cow in useless defiance of her natural habit? By no this limit may be depends
the ability of the cow to healthfully digest and dispose of the food. And no
one but the intelligent owner can say
what this limit may be, for it will vary,
as cows vary, and no two cows are presisely alike. As long as the cow is in
disposed in the But, as a rule, to be contracted and expanded judiciously and safely. it might be said that a cow should be dried off six weeks before she is due to

so much the better. It will make it safer for her and the calf. The milking may be done once a day, or not wholly completed, leaving a little in the udder. We have even taken a little milk several times a day from a cow in this condition, with the effect of rapidly drying the in this condition, with the effect of rapidly drying the udder. But it is a dangerous thing, and one to be avoided, to leave any considerable quantity of milk in a cow's udder at this time.

## Religious Reading.

TO-DAY

"Go work fo-day!" the Master saith, Waste not thy time repining! Fill every hour with earnest deeds, While bright the sun is shining.

What though ye do not see the fruit, Yet still continue sowing: For night and day—asleep, awake— The grain is ever growing. To-morrow's work may not be yours, Nor yours the joy of resping. 'Go work to-dan," and leave the soed Safe in the Master's keeping.

That seed shall to the harvest come Though you in death are sleeping.
Others shall reap what you have so
Work on, and cease thy weeping!

—J. H. Hondley, in N. Y. Independe

# GOD'S LOVE.

of others.

rather if He did not bear some measure of parental love toward His human children. But when the depth and strength and tenderness of His affection for us are portrayed; when Gethsemane and Calvary are interpreted and shown to have been the fruit and expression of a love toward us which no conception of ours can grasp, then, though there may be no expressed unbelief, yet too often is the language deemed more or less extraction. is the language deemed more or less ex-brethren. And let every hearer hold aggerated and untrue. It seems almost incredible that such an infinite being as Golden Rule. God should really cherish toward puny and unworthy creatures as we such feelings of personal interest and personal affection. personal affection. This globe on which we live, that seems to us so vast, is but the merest atom in the universe of suns and systems. And can it be and, considering the present low prices terest, such a fathomless love, such a know that waiting is often regarded as

that the action of rennet in making curd as receiving from the Most High a de-(precipitating the caseine in the milk gree of attention and regard which his the sto'cal determination to endure in-

the effect. That even after the stomach | fact that love is not wont to determine of the calf had been steeped in brine its amount or expression by the merit from the knowledge received of Him at for months, and had been dried and ex- of its object. Does a mother love her the cross? We can not build this waitnish a second and even a third supply and affection as its evident importance of rennet. It was found, then, that this is the universe justly claims for it? Or property was not confined to the stomach are the fact and the strength of her love word and Work. only, but that the membrane of the in-testine, or even of the bladder of an animal, would exert the same effect as the but herself, that gives to her love its stomach; that is, that it would change depth and fervor; not the babe's deserts milk sugar into lactic acid, and would or importance, but the affectionateness or importance, but the affectionateness of the mother's own nature. The love of the mother's own nature. cording to our importance in the universe, but according to the infinite tenderness and affectionateness of His own parental nature.

Or we may point the doubter to what

God himself has told us concerning His love for man. These wonderful facts and declarations of Scripture in which this love is revealed may indeed seem almost or, to the skeptic, even absolutely incredible. But it is only because we have such a low and inadequate conception of the real character of God. loyal children have but little compre-hension of His real character. If we His hand is ready for a dead lift all the did know Him; if we could see what way .- N. Y. Observer. God really is in the infinite glory and —Mere negative preaching does not beauty of His character, we should see feed the soul. To find fault with one nothing incredible, nothing even at all wonderful, in what are now the most startling revelations of Scripture concerning His love for man. They would seem perfectly natural, perfectly appropriate. We should recognize them at the second seem of the second seem perfectly appropriate. priate. We should recognize them at yet offer them nothing to satisfy their once as just what ought to be, just wants. The soul needs truth to nourwhat might reasonably have been expected of such a being as God is.
Yes, it is one of the grandest facts with which Christianity has enriched our temptation and makes them strong to race that just in proportion as we come endure in maintaining what is right to know God's real character just in the Christian Secretary. same proportion will all incredibleness and even all the wonderfulness of the incarnation and crucifixion disappear, ject of all systems of affections for we shall see that it is just like God, and conduct. There is a coninst what might have been expected of tinual attempt to belittle religion into a

appropriateness of the Scripture revelations concerning God's love for man, cance that would leave God out of it. deal of light at the same cost, suddenly his candle may go out. This kind of this candle may go out. This kind of this gray go on when one milks the cows up to the time of calving, or near it, and even encourages it by feeding for that end. But then it may not.

And it is the deign may go out. This kind of those revelations are here. They shine down upon us like stars in the spiritual firmament. They are golden tints of the infinite brightness and glory of our eternal future. Reason as well as Scripter and it is the deign may be income. for that end. But then it may not.
And it is the dairyman's business to know all about it and not take any general rule for his guide. There is no rule without a multitude of exceptions, and these are as numerous as times, and these are as numerous as times, and these are as numerous as times, and circumstances; and as circumstance with our Father in Heav-

many a knotty problem solved. Hidden forces and tendencies in character, hab-its and life come to light, and upon these dried off six weeks before she is due to caive. That up to that time she should be liberally fed in the usual manner; that thenceforth her food should be curtailed, or even changed to dry hay; and if her condition is reduced somewhat, so much the better. It will make it safer for her and the calf. The milking may be done

take advantage of his position. But with cheering words and looks and tones uplifts the whole horsehold. There is as much tonic in his presence

as in his medicines.
So the orator feels the pulse of his audience and acts accordingly. He places himself in full sympathy with the people that later he may lead then whitherscever he will. And, yielding to his influence and sympathy, they applaud, perchance, the very sentiment they have most loudly condemned. Ir this way reforms are inaugurated, great measures of State policy carried, patriotism incited or political heresics exploded Without sympathy and the power to ex-cite sympathy how seldom would the orator succeed in his most important

And right here the power of not a few The power of the Gospel is in its reveletation of God's love for man. Only as we understand this can we really understand the Gospel. Only as we believe and appreciate this can we appreciate or believe the glad tidings ourselves, or explain them to the minds and hearts of others.

And right here the power of not a few successful clergymen appears. It is not that they are more spiritually minded or more learned, but they have this faculty—a faculty which all may cultivate to a degree—of entering into the hearts of their hearers. After listening to a discourse which fails to bind the preacher to be underece, how pleasure to listen to another in which of others.

And yet there is widely prevalent a the warm throbbing heart of the speaker And yet there is widely prevalent a half unconscions skepticism in regard to what the Bible seems to teach concerning God's love for man. Not that the fact of such love is questioned. Every one sees that with no appropriateness whatever could God be called our better the fact of the speaker to the speaker

### Standing and Walting.

"They also serve," says Milton, "who stand and wait." We would add, they only can serve who have been taught to stand and wait. There must be a readthat that Infinite One who upholds immensity as in the hollow of H s hand—all matters before we can become fitted mensity as in the hollow of H s hand— all matters before we can become fitted can it be that He feels such a tender interest, such a fathomless love, such a personal sympathy for the human animalculæ that inhabit this terraqueous drop that we call our globe?

This has long been one of the most plausible arguments of infidelity against the whole system of Christianity. Daniel Webster said that this objection did more than all others to shake his faith in the Gospel. That Gospel, we are told, assigns to man a most preposterous importance. It represents him as receiving from the Most High a design to the results are of great value in the cyes of most men. What is it that enables a sensitive soul to bear affliction, to lie on a bed of sickness for months, and to raise up the weary head in gratitude to God? Waiting! What is it that teaches any man to say, as Job said, even when his heart was breaking: "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord?" It is not what men call patience. and making it insoluble) was due to the actual insignificance in the universe proacids contained in the gastric fluid of the stomach. It was very soon discovered, however, that it was not this acid, but a peculiar action of the substance of the stomach itself, which produced the doubter's attention to the familiar to endure insection and regard which his actual insignificance in the universe proacids contained in the gastric fluid of the stomach. It was very soon discovered, however, that it was not this acid, but a peculiar action of the substance of the stomach itself, which produced the doubter's attention to the familiar without faith; for what is this waiting upon God. We can not wait upon God without faith; for what is this waiting upon God. but stendfast trust in God, resulting posed to the air for a time, it might be again steeped in brine and would fur-

# Gems of Thought.

The power to do great things gen--Divine love is a sacred flower, which

-If the way of Heaven be narro is not long, and if the gate be straigh

have to come back .- Barrow. -Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts, to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous-a spirit all sunshine, graceful

om very gladness, beautiful bright, - Cartyle. -Waking or sleeping, God is true to "O righteous Father," said the Savior, the world hath not known Thee!" It was sadly true then, and it is sadly true on Him, that lightens the burdens and Even God's own forgiven and opens the heart. God's shoulder is al-

-Mere negative preaching does not

-God is the center of all systems of religious truths, as He is Him, that He should thus come to suf-fer and die in shame and agony for the eternal welfare and bliss of His ene-mies.

In the should thus come to suf-deity, or weaker yet, a mere high sense of moral obligation. The word itself means a binding back to its source, or But whether or not we can see the an inter-linking with the Creator. True,

-How truly is the Bible the book for busy people! We do not mean that one is not to study it, spending, if possible, long hours over it. But in the press-ure and hurry of our modern life these hours of quiet study are difficult to se-cure. We are not referring to what ought to be, but what is. As a matter cows that will not go dry, but will milk from calf to calf. Is the dairyman to The man who would accomplish most no life is so busy that time can not be defiance of her natural habit? By no means. He must suit his case to the circumstances, and reduce the milk yield as much as possible by milking once a day perhaps, and compensate the cow for her extra burden by giving her more feed up to a safe limit. What this limit may be depends wholly on the ability of the cow to healthfully digest and dispose of the food. And no gent of the must who would accomplish most in this world must have sympathy with his fellow-men. He must be quick to feel another's woes. He must make men feel that his sympathy in them and for them is real and deep. If he succeeds here, the avenues of the heart open to him, and through it he can mot be found in it for setting in the memory some single verse day by day. Such a gem of truth turned over and over in the busiest life will fash its light into the soul. Feeding even upon such Divine morsels the soul need not perish with hunger. The study of the fragments will lead to desire for larger acquaintance and the memory some single verse day by day. Such a gem of truth turned over and over in the busiest life will fash its light into the soul. Feeding even upon such Divine morsels the soul need not perish with hunger. The study of the grant of larger acquaintance and the memory some single verse day by day. Such a gem of truth turned over and over in the mind in those intervals that docome even in the busiest life will fash its light into the soul. Feeding even upon such that time can not be found in it for setting in the memory some single verse day by day. Such a gem of truth turned over and over in the mind in those intervals will be a soul in this world must be quick to feel another's woes. He must make memory some single verse day by day. Such a gem of truth turned over and over in the mind in those intervals will be a soul in this world must be quick to feel another's woes. He must make memory some single verse day by day. Such a gem of truth turned over and over in the mind in those intervals will be a soul in the feel another's some sin vital interest in his pupils. And as larger acquaintance, and the man of they come to see that that interest is not God will become perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works. - Baptis

Recently Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, received a letter from Indiana containg \$500 or \$600. The writer said he found he money while chopping up some wood in his yard, and inquired if it was good. Judge Lawrence replied that it was, but that the Government would keep it, as the finder admitted it did not belong to him. Another somewhat! similar case intense activity and high scholarship, and many an ill-balanced, misdirected life is set right.

The lawyer with this gift takes a deeper interest in his client, and makes court and jury feel that the latter's cause is his own. He finds his way to without any interest of the court and some makes court and jury feel that the latter's the finder had forwarded the bond without any interest of the court and jury feel that the latter's the finder had forwarded the bond without any interest of the court and jury feel that the latter's the court and jury feel that the court and